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Business Notices.

"THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN NEW-ENGLAND" is the verdict of all who advertise in THE BOSTON
JOURNAL, many of whom have found its columns valuable for the past forty years. It circulates in families, banks, sav the past forty years. &c. No paper covers the purchasing classes of New-England more thoroughly.

New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The English Parliament opened by the Queen in person; the speech from the Throne opposed the legislative separation of Ireland; addresses on the reply made by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone. = Fighting in Burman. == Spain complaining of insurgent plots made in France. ____ Customs frauds in Canada.

CONGRESS .- Mr. Sherman spoke on the Electoral Count bill in the Senate; the Senate adjourned till Monday. === Flurry in the House over the widows' pension discussion.

DOMESTIC .- Great storm on the Pacific coast: damage in San Francisco, ==== Fighting with Hungarian strikers in Pennsylvania. == Capture in Chicago of a famous crook, Hale, alias Bowman, etc. == Investigation of the Ohio election frauds. === Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, on railroad discrimination. Broadway Railway Franchise discussed in the State Senate. == Bill introduced in the Assembly to reduce elevated railroad fare to 5 cents. === Meeting of the Republican Senate caucus. Renewed efforts to reach the entombed miners at Nanticoke = Proposed new western outlet for the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Women robbed by masked burglars at Hastings. === The "Confidence Queen" arrested, - Water supply for the dry goods district discussed. === A collision on the elevated road. - More cotton burned at the This is not creditable to the President. It American Docks. === The Old Guard ball. === Close of the engineers' convention. - An Italian aqueduct laborer murdered. === Exciting meeting in the Spring Valley Church. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 77.76 cents. Stocks only moderately active at advancing values, closing strong.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE observations indicate fair or partly cloudy weather, growing slightly colder. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 40°; lowest, 31°; average, 3718°.

rushing business of late in arresting first-class means by reform in the Civil Service. The desperadoes. Porter and Michael Kurtz, the disposition not to appear factious or partisan burglars, and now Bowman the forger, have all has been carried so far by some Republican been caught within a few days. But before Senators, it may be remembered, that they this is construed as a severe reflection on the official police detectives of New-York and Chicago, it will be well enough to wait and see if the private bureaus have sufficient evidence has already been introduced to cover one of its to insure conviction. Arrest alone does not gravest errors. This anxiety to appear send a law-breaker to prison.

The three leading statesmen of England, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell and the Marquis of Salisbury, made speeches on the address from the throne, yet not one of them said anything apparently that shows what he or his party means to do. According to the cable the effect of what the first two said was "to leave the impression that efforts will be made to conciliate the Irish, and Mr. Parnell's speech gave evidence of a partial agreement with Gladstone." So much for being an adept in the art of using speech to conceal thought.

The express companies will be pleased at the bill introduced in the Senate to increase the rate of fourth-class postal matter-dry goods, samples, seeds, etc.—from 1 cent per ounce to 2 cents. But farmers and the residents of small towns, who get many small articles of merchandise from distant cities through the mails, will not like it at all, for it would deprive them of a great convenience. It may well be doubted if the interests of the Postal Department really demand this increase. There is a deficit in the accounts of the service at present; but past experience all goes to show that it will not last

If the United States Senate were not a dignified body we should be inclined to think that English boroughs, are rewarded with indiffer-Senator Van Wyck was jesting. But under the circumstances, one must conclude that he was in earnest yesterday in introducing a bill making it a misdemeanor to insert in a contract a clause requiring payment in gold. Really, is this not carrying legislative interference in private uffairs too far ? Why forbid a stipulation for gold ? Has a man not a right to barter for gold as well as for wheat, or tin, or iron, or beads or silver? We are under the impression that so long as this is a free country Mr. Van Wyck's bill will not pass.

A great deal was said at the time of the recent difficulty between the elevated railways and the engineers about the intelligence which the latter required to perform their duties, and about the care and watchfulness which they always showed. Doubtless this is true in many cases; but the accident at Sixty-seventh-st. on the Third Avenue Elevated Road yesterday indicates that too often probably the fireman runs the engine. When a train is approaching a station, as every one will agree, the engineer should be particularly on the look out; but in this case the task was turned over to the fire man. This seems to have been an inexcusable bit of neglect which the manager of the road ald not encourage. No lives were lost in the accident, but the engineer cannot excuse himself on that account.

We are glad to see that a resolution has been introduced at Albany, in the Senate, to investigate the way in which the Broadway Surface Railroad obtained its franchise. The matter should be pushed until an inquiry has been ordered. Then let the investigation be honest and earnest, and in the hands of the right men who will act in good faith. It may be aiflicult or impossible to prove corruption so clearly Liberal Government. The Ministry have had South, that the apprehension of silver payments Delmonico's will be memorable from the fact that

that guilty Aldermen will be sent to prison; but the scandal should be probed to its bottom, and that result reached if possible. Any way, an investigation pursued in the right spirit and solely for public interest will tend to purify the air of city politics, and render the granting of franchises more discreet and upright.

A family quarrel has reached a serious point, indeed, when it is gravely proposed by a majority of the brethren to put one of the leading members thereof out of doors. Yet that is about where the Democratic representatives find themselves. The silver men among them declare that Secretary Manning ought to be impeached for his action in regard to silver. This is pretty rough on the Secretary, considering what faithful devotion he has always shown to the worst but most popular principles of the Democratic party. If, however, Manning is impeached for nothing worse than his views on the silver question, we have no doubt that he will find ardent defenders in Republican ranks.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners will find it extremely hard to convince the taxpayers that it is necessary to pay \$150,000 a year or any other sun, in order to increase the water supply in the dry-goods district. Chief Engineer Birdsoll says that it is now better supplied than any other similar district in any part of the world. Millions upon millions of public fands are to be expended on our new aqueduct and the reservoirs made necessary by it. We cannot Postage free in the United states.

Daily, with Sunday. 1 Vear. 6 Months. 3 Months.
Daily, without Sunday. 7 00 359 175
Results by Postal Order or Express Order or Registered
Letter.
By Postal Note the resulter will please write on the Note
"For THE NEW-YORK TEHBUNE."
Man office of THE TRIBLINE, 154 Nassau-st., New-York. Address all correspondence simply "THE TRIBLINE, New-York. 1 one district when we are lavishing so vast sums for a general increase.

The people of England were pleased yesterday by a sight of their Queen, and they cheered loyally and lustily along the route by which the royal lady drove from Buckingham Palace to Westminster. A good many observers doubtless wondered, as they thought of the last Enfranchisement Act, how long it would be worth while to keep up a show of royalty in a country like England, which is really a great democracy. Nevertheless, there was no accident, and the Queen is personally dearer to her people for this performance. Probably it took pluck to start, for while Victoria is the most popular of living sovereigns (and perhaps of dead ones), her life is always more or less in danger on such occasions as this. Moreover, to ride so far in an open carriage in bad weather is not a wise thing for a person of her age with a bad celd to do. Yet she likes a Conservative Cabinet well enough to suffer for its sake.

THE COURSE OF THE SENATE. The first case of appointment in place of an official removed for no other than political reasons was reached in the Senate on Wednesday. Senator Edmunds took the ground that he should vote against confirming any appointment in place of a person removed or suspended, when the President refused to give the Senate reason for the suspension or removal. In the case in question the President gave no reasons, and suffered the outgoing official to bear a slanderous imputation of intidelity, for which the President thus makes himself responsible. would have been better for him if he had manfully avowed his political reasons. Where a political reason for removal or sus-

pension has been either avowed or made clear to the Senate and the country, so that the change involves no injustice to the outgoing official, the Senate will probably make no further controversy about the matter, and will confirm the President's appointee, if personally worthy. Some Senators feel that it is better for the country that the President should be F The private detective agencies are doing a quite free to show exactly what sort of thing he passed the Presidential Succession bill offered by Mr. Hoar, though he knew and they knew that it was a defective measure, and a new bill eminently non-partisan may easily be carried too far. The Senate is expected by the people to avoid any unreasonable or factious opposition to the changes which the President deems necessary to an efficient administration of the government. But at the same time, the country expects the Senate to act honestly and courageously in securing upright and faithful officials as far as it can, and in preventing the prostitution of the public service to partisan ends. Senators who fail to do their duty in that respect will not be held blameless when the abuses of the appointing power, and the practical defeat of Civil Service principles, come to be discussed hereafter. If, for example, knowing all the facts, Senators confirm a notorious partisan worker who is appointed in place of a faithful official removed on the charge of offensive partisanship, the Senate will share all the responsibility with the President.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The tone of the Queen's Speech is unmistakable. In relation to Ireland it is not conciliatory, but defiant and aggressive. It contains emphatic declarations in favor of the maintenance of legislative union with that country and a direct menace of coercion. The Parnellites, who secured the election of many Conservative candidates in closely-contested ence and neglect and virtually denounced as enemies of the Crown. The extension to Ireland of the scheme of county government reform in preparation for England and Scotland is a concession too meagre to be seriously considered by the Nationalists. The Speech will be interpreted by them as markedly hostile to the cause which is supported by five out of every six members elected in the island. While it was undoubtedly written by Lord Salisbury. it bears the impress of the Queen's resolute courage and imperious will. It discloses the unalterable hostility of the Crown to a division of sovereignty with Mr. Parnell and a determination to dissolve Parliament in the last resort and to appeal to the country on the question of the maintenance of union.

From a political point of view the Ministerial programme is adroit rather than consistent. A Government that abandoned the Crimes Act only a few months ago makes a sorry exhibition of its own fallibility and incapacity in proposing a renewal of coercion. The distinct admission in the Queen's Speech that there has been no marked increase of serious crime does not strengthen the Government's position. Coercion is proposed as a remedy for agitation which has not as yet been promoted by criminal agencies. Concerted resistance to the payment of rent and organized intimidation are mentioned as furnishing ground for the proposed force bills; but the agitation which is made most conspicuous in the Queen's Speech is that directed against legislative union. This agitation has been conducted by legal processes and constitutional means so far as the Irish coustituencies are concerned; and it was the avowed policy of Lord Salisbury's allies with question. It is the belief at Washington, parwhose aid he succeeded in overturning the ticularly among members from the West and

relations with the Parnellites and proposing with precipitate haste a return to the barren | the fact soberly, they will surely see that there policy of coercion without concession. But they are shrewd and sagacious withal, as the aggerated. necessities of the case required them to be. A minority Government, they remain in office by virtue of the divisions on the Liberal side. They have boldly adopted a policy by which they can reasonably hope to instigate new feuds and to undermine Mr. Giadstone's authority. They have also occupied in advance of the next general elections, which cannot be deferred very long, strong ground upon which they can appeal to English prejudice and loyalist sentiment in Ulster.

The remaining features of the Queen's Speech are of secondary importance. The review of foreign relations contains nothing new. The programme of domestic legislation is meagre, but safe. No measure is proposed that will be likely to excite opposition from the Liberal side. Both parties are committed to the policy of county government reform; and the Conservative measure will undoubtedly be grounded upon Sir Charles Dilke's scheme. The bills relating to land transfers, the grievances of the crofters, prevention of accidents in mines, and other subjects are all useful in their way, but lie outside the range of ordinary party conflict. The Irish question is the one on which Lord Salisbury's Ministry have determined to stand or fall, and the first critical divisions are to be expected on coercive legislation.

IS MR. TILDEN TO RUN IN 1888? On first thought the question printed at the head of this article will generally be answered In the negative. Mr. Tilden expressly stated in writing a few years ago that his public career was forever closed. That ought to settle it. Nevertheless there are reasons for conjecturing that he may be the choice of the New-York delegation in the next Democratic National Convention.

Reason one. Mr. John Bigelow declines the Sub-Treasurership. Why 7 Mr. Bigelow is very close to Mr. Tilden. In the event of the latter's nomination for the Presidency the former would be the natural manager of his canvass. But as Sub-Treasurer Mr. Bigelow would not have the time for such a service. If Mr. Tilden is to be the candidate Mr. Bigelow would naturally decline. The fact that he did decline may mean that Mr. Bigelow believes that he is to be the candidate.

Reason two. The New-York World lately printed a five-column sketch of Mr. Tilden and his belongings. This sketch was profusely illustrated, replete with interesting incidents, and was well calculated to fire the Democratic heart. How did The World come to print it? Certainly not by accident. It is only fair to assume that it was printed for a purpose. Mr. Bigelow's resignation throws light upon the purpose, even as The World's aute-campaign life of the Sage of Greystone gives significance to the resignation.

Reason three. On two public occasions since the year opened Governor Hill has taken partieular pains to direct attention to Samuel J. Tilden. In his inaugural he remarked: "I retiterate the sentiment and join in the declaration which . . . was expressed by Samuel J. "Tilden." Just so in his address to the State Bar Association Governor Hill reproduced what "Samuel J. Tilden" had "truly said." Was there not method in these references? Are we to believe that Mr. Hill happened to invade Mr. Tilden's retirement, or remembering the Bigelow resignation and The World's biography, shall we conclude that Hill has decided to postpone his own canvass for the Presidential nomination until 1892 or 1896, and to work for Tilden's success in 1888?

Reason four. Mr. Tilden's letter to Speaker Carlisle in relation to the coast defences. No little surprise was expressed on this letter's first appearance that it had not been privately adhave been incorporated in the Message. If into the Message it might turn out to be a campaign document for Clevelhad. If it went to Mr. Carlisle its usufruct in 1888 would not be Cleveland's but Tilden's.

Other reasons might be urged, but these will do for the present. We submit them to Mr. Cleveland without comment. It may occur to him that Mr. Tilden is in the hands of his friends, confidently counting upon the reopening of his career.

A OUESTION FOR THE PEOPLE. The silver question is not one for the bankers or the capitalists. The rich can defend themselves. It is a question for the millions; for all who have any earnings of labor, and as well for all who have any wages of labor. By a resolution which any bank can pass at a meeting of directors, it can write all its accounts up to date payable in gold, and open separate accounts hereafter for any persons who may choose to pay in silver or to borrow with the right to pay in silver. All capitalists and financial institutions can swiftly adjust their loans and dealings to the same basis. But the institutions which hold the money of millions of poor people have no such remedy. If Government begins to pay silver their losses will be disastrous.

The statements published are unavoidably incomplete. In addition to the \$202,700,000 in United States bonds held by the institutions mentioned on Monday, there are the investments of corporations of many other sorts, building and mutual aid societies, benevolent and charitable institutions, labor and trades organizations. All these are liable to be affected, and no one can tell how much. It is often supposed that United States bonds could decline in value only to the extent of the difference between gold and silver, but this is a great mistake. The bond of a State which has repudiated once, but now promises gold, sells at about 50. What would be the price of the bond of a Government which had repudiated but now promises to pay silver ? What would such a bond bring in a market loaded with silver securities pressed for sale ? No one can say how far silver itself might decline in such a contingency, nor how many holders of bonds might doubt whether the Government would

not ultimately refuse to pay at all. Nor can anybody guess what effect the failure of hundreds of financial institutions, and the losses of hundreds of millions in value of savings of the people, would have upon the wages of labor. Establishments which employ labor, in all parts of the country, obtain necessary loans from financial institutions. If establishments must stop work. Capitalists who are lending money in the ordinary way, if there is danger of silver payment, will require their money as early as possible in order to get it into gold or gold credits. Many will buy foreign exchange, in order to have the funds payable in London, where gold alone can be tendered. The withdrawal of money from the country would of itself cause serious disaster. These things surely should not be forgotten by Congress in its deliberations upon the silver

"money power." But if members will consider are real dangers which can scarpely be ex-

A NOVELTY IN A MURDER TRIAL. The trial of George Ogle, which ended on Wednesday in his conviction of murder in the second degree, presented one singular and novel feature. The prisoner's brother Samuel was first charged with the crime, but the indictment against him was dismissed. Meantime George had fled to the West, and it was not until some time later that he was arrested for the murder. On Monday Samuel Ogle was asked by the prisoner's counsel: "Did you see who stabbed Brown?" "I did," was the answer. The question that would naturally follow was not put; and the District-Attorney on cross-examination did not pursue this inquiry. The next day the prisoner himself was on the stand, and a similar scene occurred. "Did you see Brown stabbed ?" his counse! asked. "I did," Ogle answered. Then he denied that he had anything to do with the stabbing. "Do you know who stabbed Brown ? followed, and the answer was: "I do." This time also the prosecuting officer declined to ask what might seem to be the obvious question-"Who did the stabbing ?" There was one further reference to the matter, when Ogle, without mentioning any name, said to his lawyer that it was a relative of his who killed

There was a plain effort to conceal something or to convey a wrong impression to the jury. Certainly neither of the witnesses complied with the oath which required him to tell "the whole truth." There can be little doubt that the prisoner's counsel wished the jury to believe that Samuel Ogle was the guilty man; but of course they did not wish George to go free at his brother's expense. The prosecution had nothing to gain by asking the question which the examination on the other side led up to; and if it had been asked the witnesses would doubtless have refused to answer on the statutory ground. The defence was an audacious one. We do not remember a similar case. However, the effort to influence the jury by indirection failed, and George Ogle was found guilty. The verdict is a just one. There can be no doubt that he was concerned in the killing of Brown, even if he did not himself strike the fatal blow.

HAND-SLED OR TOBOGGANT

We observe with a good deal of surprise an attempt on the part of so conservative a paper as The Boston Post to exalt the tobeggan at the expense of the sled. It labors to curry favor for the former by arguing that it is safer than the latter. "The sled," says The Post, " will run wherever there is pitch and snow enough. A toboggan will not, Though having a more primitive origin, it really demands the interposition of art to a greater extent and in this co-operation is included a fair degree of security against accidents. Tobogganing is really safer than coasting."

One can well imagine the righteous anger that will fill the soul of the small Northern boy when he reads this unprovoked libel on the inoffensive American sled. In his eyes the sled is one of the institutions of the country, so he resents any onspiracy looking to its supersedure by the toboggan. He has no quarrel with the toboggan provided it will keep its place, and he holds that its place is Canada, well over the border. Or if it must appear on the hills of the United States, he demands that it shall exhibit the modesty that belits an unnaturalized alien. What was good enough for the fathers is good enough for the small boy. They coasted the nappy hours away when they were young, and would have scorned the suggestion that the splendid sport was attended by any danger to speak of. The small boy, the worthy son of brave sires, is not to be scared out of his sled on the ground that the toboggan is " safer." In the vocabulary of the small boy there is no such word as fear, so the missionaries who would fain convert

him to the toboggan must try another tack. "The interposition of art" to, which The Post alludes in its plea for the new-fangled toboggan, has been dressed to President Cleveland so that it might | remarked by the small boy. But he insists-and with reason-that the interposed art has mostly Tilden was looking for the nomination in 1888 | been expended upon the costumes of those who go he would naturally place the letter where it tobegganing. The small boy never makes an would do his fortunes most good. If it went | elaborate toilet to coast in. His coasting garments have the unadorned simplicity of his sled and of his character. Not so with the tobogganers, They dress for the sport as carefully as they dress for a reception. In The Albany Journal's account of the toboggan revel in which Governor Hill participated

is this paragraph:

The majority were red suits vith black trimmings and toques of the club colors, black and orange. Others were whole suits of orange and black. A few essayed to have their suits match their complexions, and, thinking that red suits would make their fair faces look pale, were suits in wild colors of light blac and a soft drab. A few costumes of white flitted down the slide like small snow sides, and one bright yellow one waized by on the end of a toboggan looking like a hospital flag at half mast.

This sort of "interposition of art" of course adds picturesqueness to tobogganing, but the small boy is justified in taking the position that it does not furnish "security against accidents." The Post is equally maladroit in its allegation that there is more "co-operation" about a toboggan than about a sled, after admitting that the sled will run wherever there are pitch and snow while the toboggan will not. The small boy laughs a sceptical laugh at the proposition that the kindly spirit of co-operation can reside in a would-be usurper of his sled, which demands something more than pitch and snow before it will act on the motto facilis descensus.

However, the world is wide and steep in places, se that there is room alike for the sled and the toboggan. The latter may come; it seems to be here. But the former is not going to go.

The poisonous wall paper has been doing some more of its deadly work. It is becoming more troublesome than oleomargarine.

The Boston Advertiser advertises that "John L. Sutlivan, the champion of the world," will appear at the Boston Theatre this week and the Boston Ideals in February. The statement is well calcu lated to produce confusion in the public mind. Can it be that Mr. Sullivan is not regarded by his own fellow-citizens as a Boston ideal?

A correspondent suggests that the resolution of Senator Eustis is not only disgraceful to the United States, but about as silly as Mrs. Partington's attempt to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom. He imagines that the payment of \$10,000,000 bonds in silver instead of gold would relieve the drain on the gold reserve. But in fact the silver would at once return in place of gold in the payment of duties, and the Government would be no whit better off than if it had paid out gold coin. Meanwhile, it would have destroyed confidence in its honesty, and the return of securities from abroad, and the withdrawal of money from this country to safer or more nonest resting places, would produce disaster. This is all perfectly true. But if there were not Senators chosen to remind us how ignorant people can be, it might not occur to anybody that it was necessary to repeat truths so obvious. Thus in the infinite economy of nature even gnats and bats have their

When is Michael Murray, the notorious gambler, suddenly pressed for settlement, many of these to be tried? He is held in \$500 bail furnished by Joseph Cotton, a well-known ornament of farobanks and the bookmakers' racing ring, but who modestly gives his calling as "gentleman." if a professional bookmaker is a professional gentleman, heaven save the amateurs! Murray should be tried promptly. The people have seen the usual farce in gambling cases too often. They are sick of

> Can't some one be found with authority enough and sense enough to put an end to the fuss in the Tenth District Court which is causing great trouble to the people in that district !

The Yale Alumni dinner on Saturday night at

little regard for consistency in breaking off is all artificial, and manufactured by the it is complimentary to President Porter on the Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, William Walter Phelps and other distinguished alumni will speak. Chauncey M. Depew will preside.

The Secretary of the Navy is referred to by The Baltimore Herald as "the graff old sea-dog from Fifth-ave." This picturesque characterization gives credence to the rumor that the Manhattan Club has invited Mr. Whitney to sit for his portrait in character. The idea is said to be to have " the graff old sea-dog" painted as lashed to the shrouds of one of his gallant ships, wearing white duck trousers cut wide, blue shirt with wide rolling collar, stamped with anchors, a gay handkerchief with flowing ends knotted about his throat, and bearing in one hand a coil of rope and in the other a plaster east of the mermaid that was lately seen off the Jersey coast. THE TRIBUNE has taken occasion to criticise the policy of "the gruff old sea-dog from Fifth-ave.," but we are bound to say that if the picture as thus outlined is painted it will prove a decided addition to the art treasures of the Manhattan.

A Brooklyn gentleman has made a platinum wire which is said to be "too fine to be seen with the naked eye." And yet Mr. Sterling's chances of being confirmed as port warden are a good deal more slender than this wire.

Wall Street brokers should take warning from the verdict in the suit of Mrs. Mary L. Day against Jameson, Smith & Cotting. Mrs. Day's husband speculated with her funds without due authorization on her part, and she has now obtained a judgment against Mr. Day's brokers. It would be well if all the members of the Stock Exchange would take pains to inform themselves about the character and resources of the men who open gambling accounts in their offices. If they would make some inquiries of this sort we should have fewer bank uspensions, embezziements and flights to Canada. But too many brokers take customers on trust.

On the whole, so far as remedial legislation is concerned, the Gibbs Committee has not proved a

The dazzling splendor of Victoria's approach to the Lords' Chamber and her regal magnificence as she sat upon her not too stable throne are not the sort of things that impress that cold Irishman who holds a vast element of her authority in his hand, Neither does it feed the hungry tenant, nor pay the rent of the evicted one.

We beg to call the attention of our esteemed contemporary. The Sun, to the following excerpt from the Washington correspondence of our also esteemed contemporary, The World:

The New-York City delegation voted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Adams and T. J. Campbell; nays—Messrs. Dowdney, Hewitt, Muller, Pulitzer and Viele. Mr. Merriman

It makes no particular difference what they voted about. The essential fact is that Congressman Pulitzer was present and Congressman Merriman absent, and that Congressman Pulitzer scores one.

Nothing cools the ardor of the Democratic candidate like a heavy bond.

The accuracy of the tally is what we are after.

Out of respect to "the moral sense of the community." Postmaster-General Vilas declines to give Baltimore a Sunday morning delivery. A large accumulation of moral sense, not to speak of horse sense and common sense, backed the petition which the business men of the United States addressed to Mr. Vilas, begging him not to array himself against them by crippling the mail service. But Vilas who is so tender of Baltimore's Sunday morning showed that he cared nothing at all about the best interests of business men. It is statesmen of the Vilas school that strain at a gnat and swallow a whole caravan

This country is as exclusive as if it were bounded by a Chinese wall. It is as hard to get admitted into the Union as it is to secede out of it.

If railroad passes to last during the session are to be dealt out by wholesale to members of the Legislature through the clerks of the respective bodies, would it not be better to make the practice legal and compulsory, thus relieving the legislators from any undue obligation to the railroads or any undue suspicion from the people?

It is a pleasant courtesy, however, to speak of Mr. Tilden as "ex-President."—[New-York World. Yes, and so is it to refer to Moses as the ex-Canaanite, but still he never got there.

The State Superintendent of Public Schools should be an educator and not a politician. In the choice of Mr. Ruggles the Democrats set a good example, which the present majority in the State Senate cannot afford to disregard.

The man who complains of being the victim of public clamor is often the subject of public justice.

The tricky hand of Gibbs appears in the exception of the Fire and Police Departments from the single-headed commission recommendation.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

If Mr. Gibbs always displays his "tricky hand" as judiciously as in keeping from partisan manipulation the two departments of the city government where the dangers from "hall" control are most far-reaching and baneful, the people will give his hand full swing. The effort of Mayor Grace to capture these two departments has not improved his reputation a bit.

Charles J. Canda, the new United States Assist ant Treasurer, is at present a member of the Little Pittsburg mine management. There ought to be a boom in mining stocks if he is confirmed.

The New-York physician who paid \$14 to a swindler to have a damaging story kept out of the newspapers should have recollected that men who have an abiding faith in their own integrity are not often cheated in this way. They usually kick the fellow out of doors, make up their minds firmly to sue the editors for libei, and next morning find that none of the papers have a word on the subject.

The victor is getting the spoils. The secretary and treasurer of the Democratic National Commit tee being both placed, it may be expected that ex-Senator Barnum (who sent seven more mules) will next be provided for.

PERSONAL.

It is a perfectly awful thing to contemplate, but secording to The Capital (Washington), Mr. Anderson, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, while visiting in Copenhagen, called on the Danish Queen, and after boldly staking hands with her sat down by her ade and had a real, good, sociable chat.

The late Miss Katherine Bayard, The Philadelphia Press tells, had Oscar Wilde introduced to her when that young man was in Washington. It was in the afternoon, and two brilliant social events were to occur that evening. Said sine: "Mr. Wilde, will you go to the reception to night!" "Well," he replied, "if I am not too much fatigued after my lecture." A short pause followed, and then he said: "Miss Bayard, of coarse you will be at the reception!" "Well," came the answer, "If I am not too much fatigued after your lecture!"

Lieutenant Emory Tanut, one of the officers of the Greely relief expedition, is on his way home from the Congo country, where he was sent by the Government on a mission of investigation. George E. Pomeroy, who died in Toledo, O., last week

was one of the tounders of the express business in this country, carrying packages between Albany and Buffaio. John Sherman is the only member of the United States Senate of 1861 who still retains his seat in the upper

It is pleasant to learn from The Pall Mall Gazetts that that model landford, Lord Tollemache, has completed his eightieth year in fully restored health. This noble philanchropist is the owner of about 46,000 acres of land n Chashire; and it is a most striking testimony to the value of his supervision that during the whole of the agricultural depression, from 1877 to 1885, he had notther a vacant farm nor a tenant in arrears. His estate n Cheshire has, during his lifetime, been cut up into facus averaging agout 200 acres in extent, his lordship considering that a thrifty farmer with sons and daughters could do excellently on a 200-acre farm, while ie would suffer severely on a smaller holding. In order to break up his estate into farms of that size, he built, or robuilt, between fifty and sixty farmhouses at the cost of rebuilt, between fifty and sixty farmhouses at the cost of \$740,000, each of these homesteads couting about \$14,000. In addition to this Lord Tollemache has built 200 cottages for the assummediation of the laborers, which has satisfactorily solved the Lord milicuity on the resistant or estate. In regard to the oducation of children on his estate, an ancedote is told of his lordship's tractical common acuse. Lord Tollemache was against to provide mixed achools for the sincustion of the farmers and laborers' children; but after the buildings had been erector at considerable expense he found that

the tenant-farmers objected to send their sons to the same schools with the laborers' children. Having listened sufferly to the masters' complaint, the not is lost said: "There is only one way out of the difficulty: I will send my own sons to the school." For nearly two years Lord Tollemache's children attended the school, and their father adds, "to their undoubted advanta..."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Although Governor Hill has done a Sterling act there seems to be more than a question whether he is to be commended for it.

A State-st. merchant put a handsome plaster figure in his store window, and prepared himself to enjoy it with his easteners. Along in the afternoon the wife of an artist came in, and she noticed it at once. "Ah, Mr. B—" shotsaid, "that's a madsome figure in your window," "Yes," replied the merchant, "I call it so myself, I do," "Yout taste is excellent," pursued the lady, "and I'm glad to see a love of art developing in commercial circles. What is the figure—liebe?" "Oh, no, ma'am, it's plaster of Paris."—[Merchant Traveller.

It will be nice and handy for the Democratic National Committee to have its treasurer serving also as Assistant Treasurer of the United States. "Kentuckian" is informed that the phrase "honest

quidation" does not refer to whether or not the alcohol in it will burn.

RECOGNIZ D. I stepped into my room one day
And saw some children there at play;
I sought my little girl, and found her
With half a dozen youngsters round ner,
And, from the way she slapped the rule,
I knew that they were "playing school."; I gave my little girl a kiss— A pleasure that I never miss ;

A murmur through the schoolroom ran,
A smile pervaded every feature—
"He must be a committee-man!"
They loud exclaimed—"he kissed the teacher!"
—[George Birdseye, in Hoston Transcript.

Our baseball magnates have made two wise moves lately. The American Association umpires are no longer allowed to play poker or gamble in any manner with the players. The League, not to be outdone, determines to have a guarantee fund of \$40,000. The first rule saves the players from skilful poker sharps and the second secures the League against any possible financial losses by a club not completing its season's schedule

It was a rather green parliamentarian who rose to a point of order at the last session of the Huckleberr; ville town meeting. When requested to state his point, he said: "My point is, Mr. Moderator, that the gontieman wife made the prayer didn't address the Chair." The moderator said that the point was an entirely new one, and he should decline to role upon it until he had time to look up the authorities.—(Boston Transcript.

Some English Churchmen toink that by granting the aity greater power in the Church the troutlesome question of disestablishment may be warded off. Eishop Ryle, of Laverpool, is in favor of this idea, while the sacordotal party headed by The Church Times is apposed to giving the laity any power. It appears to think that the Church and the clergy are synonymous terms. The laity haven't said anything yet, but they are thinking pretty hard.

Ministerial success and church prosperity is being more and more measured by numbers. I know of an itinerant who has said that the only chance he has to rise into the larger and more prosperous churches is to secure large additions to the church where he is. If for several years he can show a roll of members largely augmented by his labors—thirty year before last, forty last year, fifty this year—this is the tide that will float him into a metropolitan pulpit.—[Christian Union.

A Nebraska infidel has just published a pamphlet in defence of Christianity. He takes occasion to rap the rip-roaring Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll sharply over the knuckles, his scheme of life, he says, being far interior to that of Christ.

A PRETTY GIRL. A PRETTY GIRL.

A face for which all words are tame,
Hid by the cruel fan between us,
A form that puts to very shame
Thick-waisted Venus;
A drouping lash, in sweet relief
On check like rosy-thated pearl;
A dimple fadore—in brief.
A pretty girl.

A pretty girl.

Accomplished! Well, she's most alert
At tennis; graceful in the german;
Devout! I think she'd rather flirt
Than hear a sermon.
Grave brows may frown at lacks like these,
And highly cultured lips may curi;—
Enough for me, forsooth, that she's
A pretty girl!
—[Emma A. Opper in Town Topics.

The Vicar of Masham, England, thus concluded a sermon to his flock the other day: " And now, friends which is it to be, Sallsbury, Churchill and Heaven; or Giadstone, Chamberlain and Hell !" The good views wasn't at all equal to the occasion, or he would have added another possibility, namely, " Parnell and Purgatory.

The San Francisco Wasp cynically defines a jury to be "a number of persons appointed by a court to assist the attorneys in preventing law from degenerating into jus-tice."

MUSIC.

THE THOMAS POPULAR CONCERTS. At the twelfth matinee of the Thomas Popu-

lar Concerts at the Academy of Music yesterday the solo performer was Mr. Rafael Joseffy and the pro gramme as follows:

This scheme was one of the most delightful that Mr. Thomas has acranged for his " Populars"; not too heavy for the average comprehension, varied and yet dignified The Haydn symphony was the third in Breitk opf and Hartel's edition, the same that gave such exquisite pleasure at the last concert of the Pullharmonic Society on the 9th instant. The other numbers, with the exception of Schumann's dainty "Tranmerie," which Mr. Thomas made a household word throughout the country years ago, and the pianoforte concerto, had figured on more than one of the "Populars" this year. All of the work of the orchestra was marked by uncommon smooth-ness and elegance. The verdict on Mr. Joseffy's interness and elegance. The verdict on Mr. Joseff's inter-pretation of the Henselt concerto, not with standing that it was received with great enthusham by the public, must be like that which those who are not blinded by his displays of technical cleverness have felt obliged to pass on all of his efforts to perform works which have in them breadth and digalty. The last movement is as far beyond his reach as the D minor concerto of Rubla-stein. He presents it in miniature, strips it of its most essential quality. In compliance with a hearty recall to the stage he played a nocturne in B major by Chopia. The andlence was numerous and warmly appreciative.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mile. Colonna d'Istria will give a musical and dramatic entertainment at the University Club Theatre to-morrow evening, with the help of the Chevalier De A concert will be given at Chickering Hall next Mon-

day evening for the benefit of the Dry-Goods Mutual Benefit Association, at which Miss Elia Earl, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Sig. Orlandini, the Weber Male Quartet, Max Jacorbuber, Marshall P. Wilder and Louis R. Dress-Max Jagerhuber, Marshall P. Wilder and Louis R. Dress-er will take part. Miss Letitia Louise Fritch, the soprano, has returned from a tour through the South and Mexico.

way Hall on the evening of January 30. He will have the help of an orchestra conducted by Mr. Van der Stucken. His chief numbers will be Rubinstein's con-certo and Chopin's grand fantasia on Polish airs. A new "symphony" entitled "The Passions," based ou Collins's familiar ode, composed by Edward Mollen-hauer will be performed at Steinway Hall on Saturday

Mr. Alexander Lambert will give a concert at Stein

Owing to the demand for seats and boxes for the second performance of Lohengrin in English at the second performance of London Music to-night, the management last evening decided to repeat the brilliant representation of "Lohengrin" next Monday evening. A crowded audience is already assured for the accord grand matinee of "Orpheus and Eurydice" to-morrow after

NOT A PLEASANT "FIX" FOR MARYLAND.

From The Albany Express.

The Hop. Arthur P. Gorman has, of course, been reelected United States Senator from Maryland. Arthur
is a "fixed" quantity in Maryland politics.

BETTER THAN A TARIFF BILL From The Attanta Constitution.

Brer Morrison can make himself universally popular
y introducing and passing a horizontal free lanch bill.

THE OUTRAGE WAS NOT AVENGED. The election of John Sherman to the Schat is a great blow to George Jones, of The New-York Times, who expected that an Indignant country would punish Sherman for having inspected Jones's baggage when he was Secretary of the Trossury.

EXPOSING THE PRESIDENT'S LACK OF SAGACITY. From The Athany Times.
The President does not usually act on THE TRIBUSE'S

NO. HE IS A GREEK GOD.

From The Pittsburg Corontele.

Has any one referred to Saultvain as "the nobles.

Roman of the mault" If not, we hope it will not be mentioned, for he isn't.

Mr. Garland is still skuiking in evasion of his very ap a company whose importance and value now rest estimate on the action of his department, and the action of his department.

HOW LONG CAN GARLAND KEEP IT UP!

A SINGULARLY RECKLESS SUPPOSITION.

Prom The Boston Post. (D.m.)
We amppear that The Sear York Extrang Post means to se fair, and, if it is fair, it will admit that it may be ometimes mistaken.

PERPECTIO . . LAST ATTAINED. Profit several gentletter as all conversed with the formion about the "I make proparation, your come